



HAWAIIAN

ISLANDS

HUMPBACK

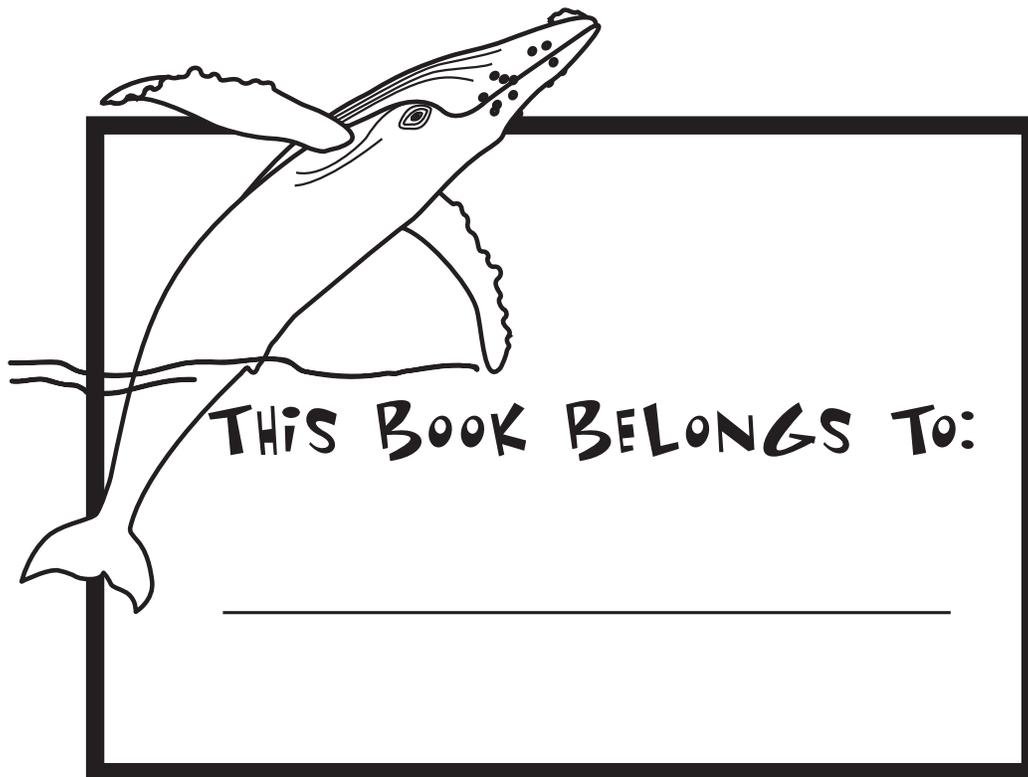
WHALE

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

ACTIVITY
BOOK

The mission of the National Marine Sanctuary Program is to manage marine areas of special national significance in order to protect their ecological and cultural integrity for current and future generations. To achieve this mission, the goals of the Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whale National Marine Sanctuary are:

- To protect the humpback whale and its habitat.
- To educate and interpret the relationship of humpback whales to the Hawaiian Islands marine environment for the public.
- To manage selected uses of the sanctuary.
- To provide for the identification of marine resources and ecosystems of national significance for possible inclusion in the sanctuary.





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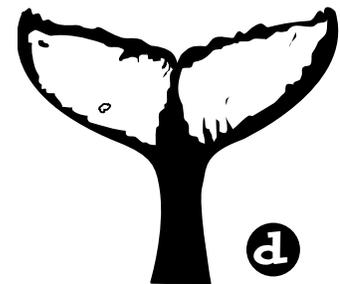
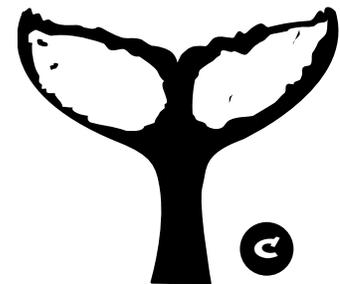
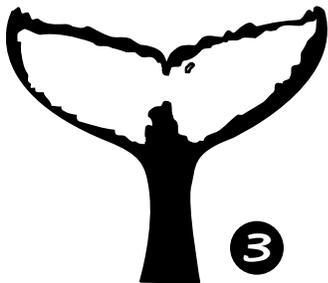
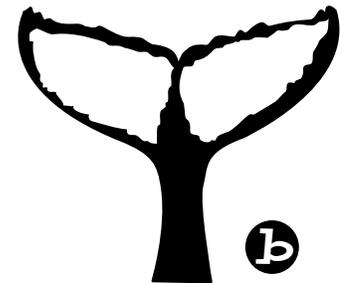
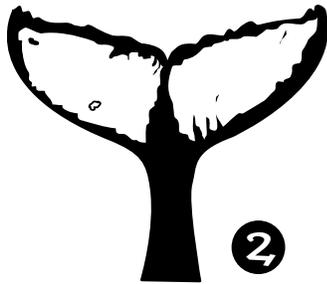
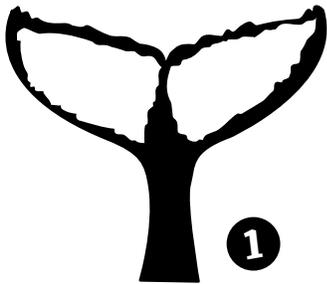
WHALE

NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

Identification

Scientists identify individual humpback whales by studying their tails, which are also known as flukes. The scalloping, color patterns, and scars on the undersides of the flukes are as unique as your fingerprints.

Match the numbered flukes on the left with the same flukes on the right.



Behavior

Whales are often seen leaping from the water (breaching) or slapping the surface of the water with their pectoral fins and flukes. These behaviors may serve a number of social functions. Whales may engage in these behaviors to communicate to other whales, to check out what is going on above the surface, or to simply play. If you are ever in a boat or swimming and see a whale exhibiting these behaviors, be sure not to get closer than 100 yards. Whales are protected by law, and we should be especially careful not to disturb them in a whale sanctuary, where they have come to give birth to their young.

Find and circle the words that relate to whale behavior.

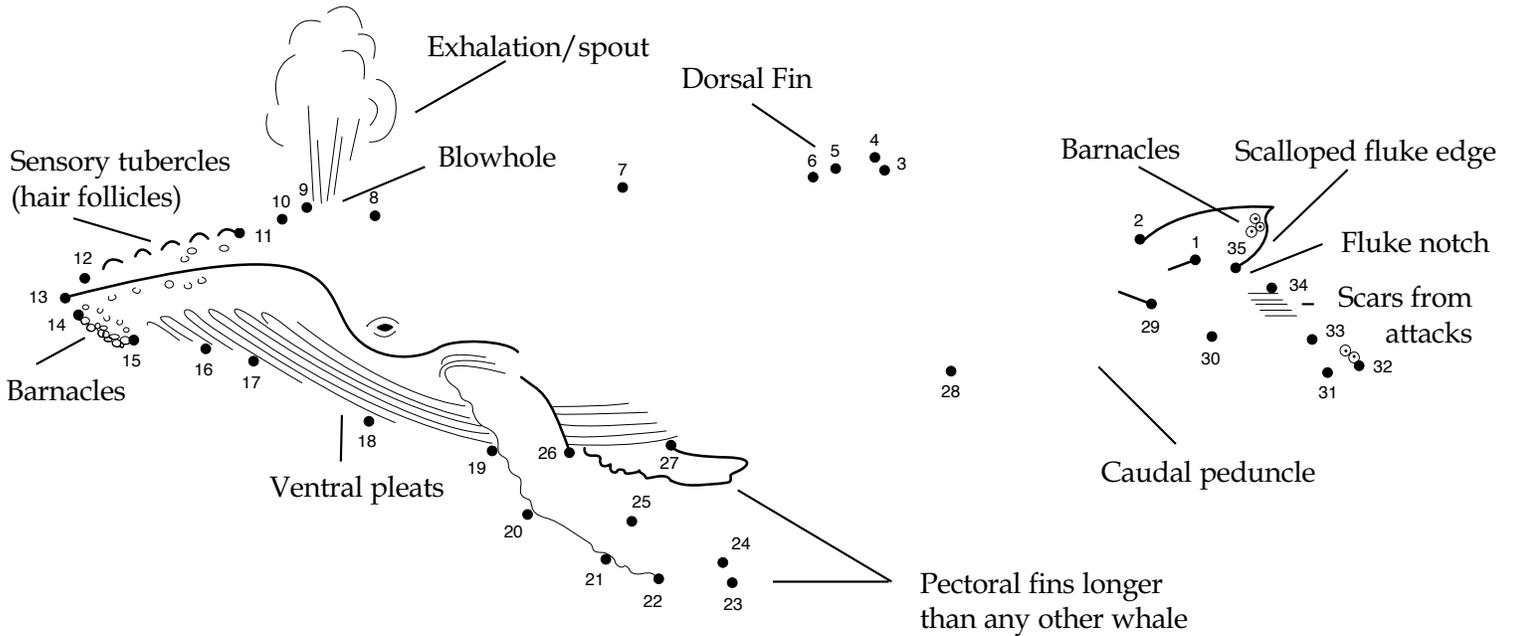
- breach
- flukes up
- pec slap
- head rise
- dive
- tail slap
- blow
- migrate
- calve

P H S i E o F G J U T W
 S E P U S E K U L F A T
 i A C E V i D E F o i S
 o D E S W o D T V P L o
 D R B R L A C A S K S E
 S i V L C A A R X H L V
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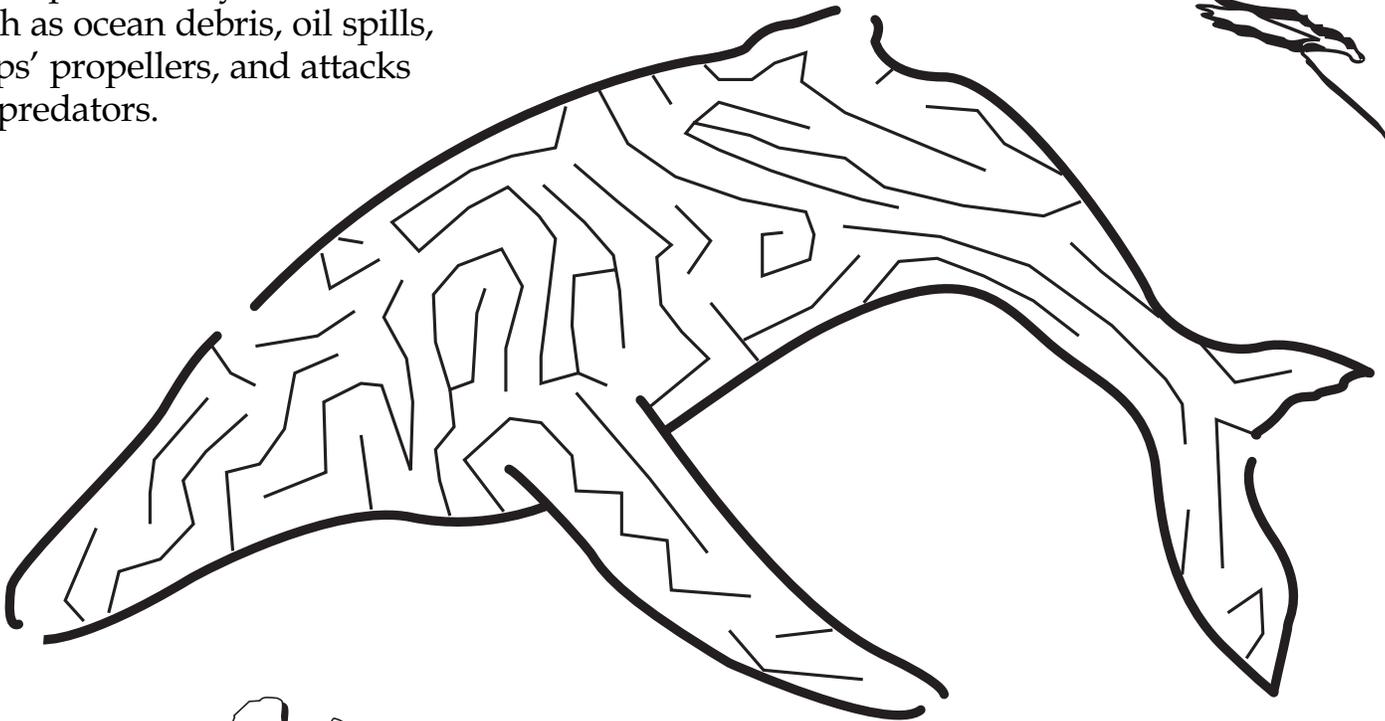
North Pacific Humpback Whale

Connect the dots to complete the Humpback whale.



Migration

North Pacific humpback whales generally feed in the colder waters off Alaska during the summer months and migrate South in winter to mate, calve and nurse their young. The exact route of approximately 3,500 miles is unknown, and the open ocean poses many hazards such as ocean debris, oil spills, ships' propellers, and attacks by predators.



Find a migration route from the waters off Alaska to the protected waters of Hawai'i.



Cetaceans

Whales, dolphins, and porpoises are part of a group of mammals called cetaceans. There are about 78 different species of cetaceans in the world. Humpback whales (also known by their scientific name, *Megaptera novaeangliae*) are one of the more easily recognized cetaceans in Hawaiian waters. Don't forget that Hawaiian waters also provide habitat for numerous other marine species including Hawaiian monk seals, green and hawksbill turtles, many species of fish, and coral reef inhabitants. Some of these are found nowhere else in the world.

Connect the cetaceans shown below with their names to learn what other species may be found in Hawai'i.

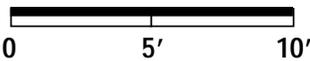
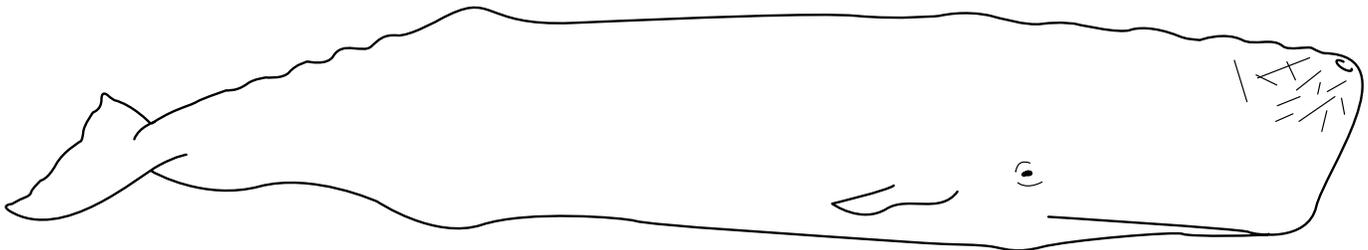
1



2



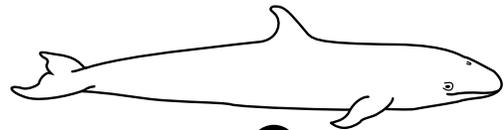
3



4



5



- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| a. sperm whale
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> | b. long-finned pilot whale
<i>Globicephala malaena</i> | c. bottlenose dolphin
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> | d. false killer whale
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> | e. spinner dolphin
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> |
|---|---|--|--|--|



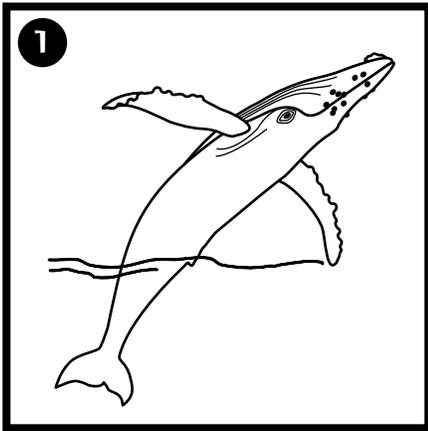
Watching Hawaii's Humpback Whales

Humpback whales display a wide variety of behaviors while in the waters off Hawai'i. Can you identify the various Humpback whale behaviors below?.

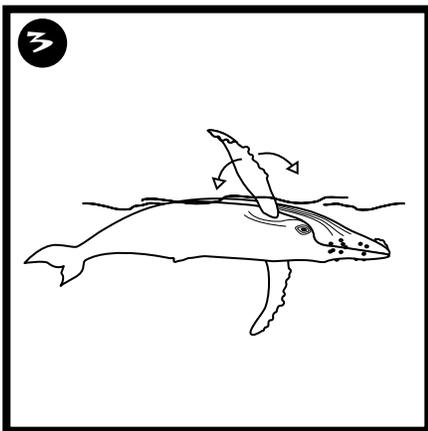
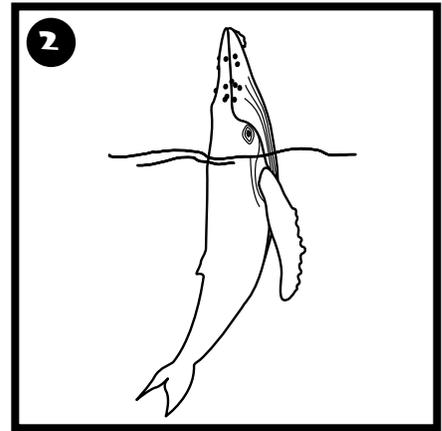
Tail Slap
Peduncle Slap

Head Slap
Head Rise

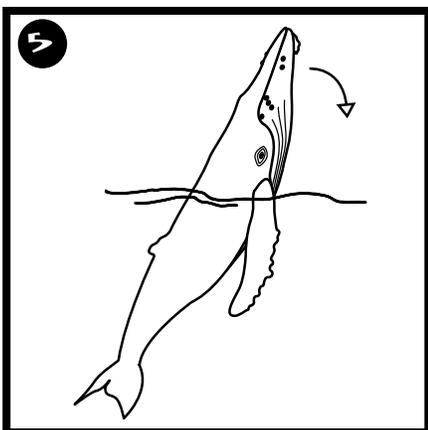
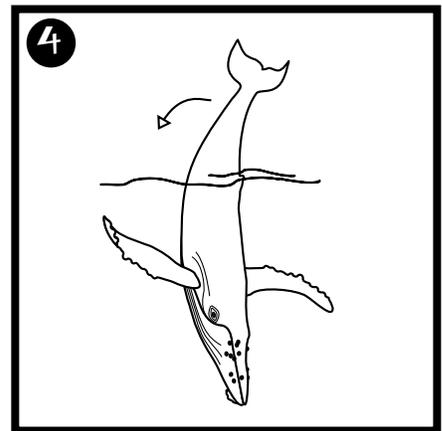
Breach
Pec Slap



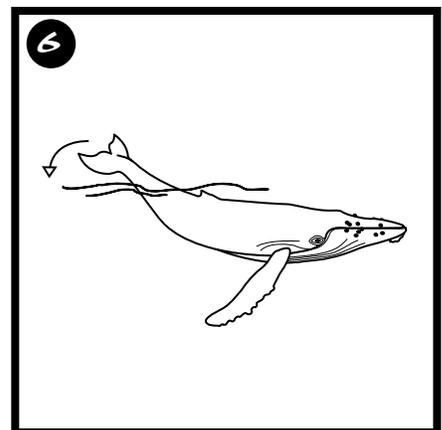
1 _____
2 _____



3 _____
4 _____



5 _____
6 _____



Humpback Quiz

Answer the following questions with true or false.
Can you explain your answers?

1. Whales are fish because they live in the ocean. **T or F**
2. Humpback whales live in Hawaiian waters all year long. **T or F**
3. Pec slapping may be a way that whales communicate. **T or F**
4. Humpback whales come to Hawai'i to feed. **T or F**
5. Every humpback fluke looks the same. **T or F**
6. Whales are protected by laws. **T or F**
7. Humpback whales have hair follicles just like other mammals. **T or F**
8. Whales do not play. They are very serious animals. **T or F**
9. Do not get closer than 100 yards to a humpback whale. **T or F**
10. North Pacific humpback whales migrate over 7,000 miles every year. **T or F**



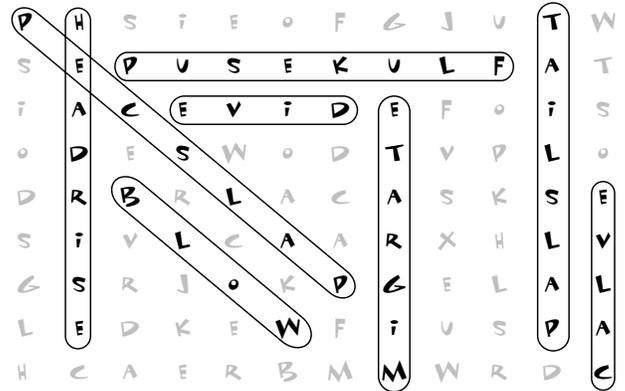
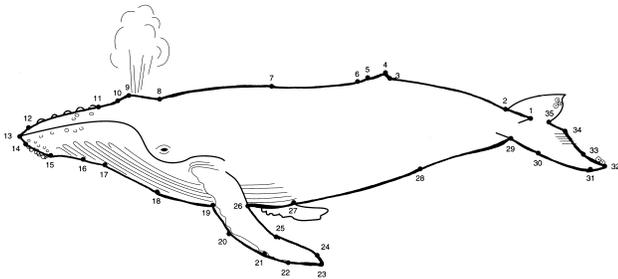
Answers

Page 2

Answer: 1.b, 2.d, 3.a, 4.c

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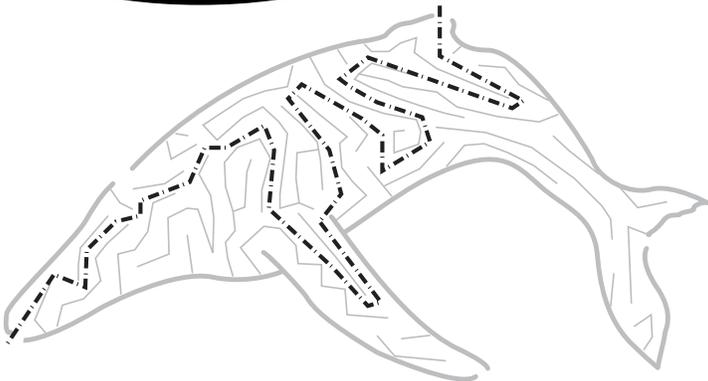
Page 4



Page 5

Page 6

Answer: 1.b, 2.e, 3.a, 4.c, 5.d



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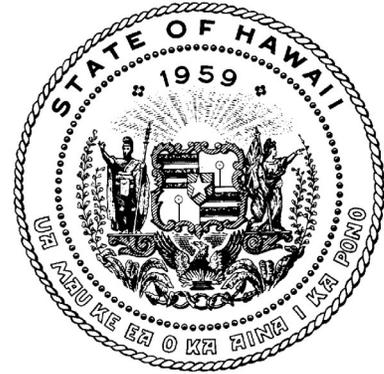
1. Breach
2. Head Rise
3. Pec Slap
4. Peduncle Slap
5. Head Slap
6. Tail Slap

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Answer: 1. False. Whales are mammals. 2. False. They migrate to Hawai'i in the winter. 3. True. Pec slapping may serve other social functions as well. 4. False. Most humpbacks feed in the colder waters off Alaska. 5. False. Humpback flukes are unique to each individual whale. 6. True. Federal laws protect humpbacks by allowing a football field's distance (100 yds.) between whales and spectators. 7. True. Hair follicles are found on the tubercles on a whale's head. 8. False. Whales, as well as humans, engage in playful activity. 9. True. Federal laws allow whales to have space to perform their natural behaviors. 10. True. Round trip from Alaska to Hawai'i is approximately 7,000 miles.



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